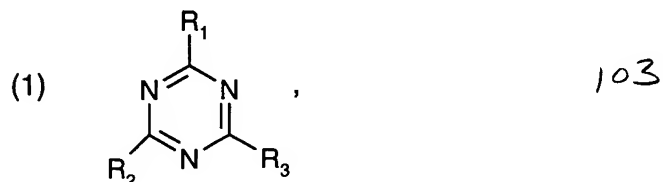


benzimidazoles, Fischer base derivatives, diphenylmalonic acid dinitriles, oxalyl amides, camphor derivatives, diphenyl acrylates, para-aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and derivatives thereof, salicylates and benzophenones.

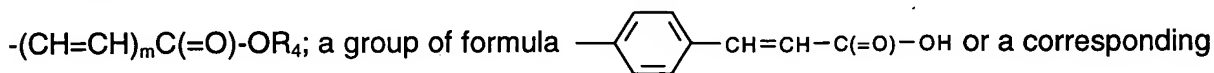
34. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



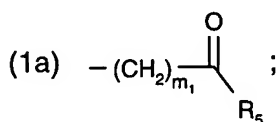
wherein

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are each independently of the others hydrogen; OH; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy; -NH<sub>2</sub>; -NH-R<sub>4</sub>; -N(R<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>; or -OR<sub>4</sub>,

R<sub>4</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; phenyl; phenoxy; anilino; pyrrolo, wherein phenyl, phenoxy, anilino and pyrrolo are unsubstituted or may be substituted by one, two or three OH groups, carboxy, -CO-NH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkoxy; a methyldene-camphor group; a group of formula

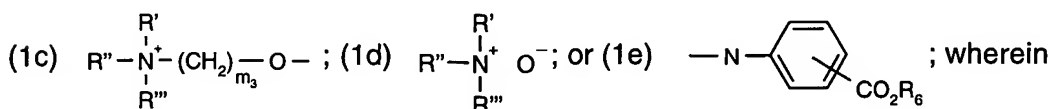
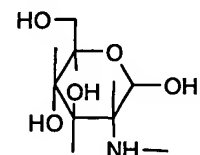


alkali metal, ammonium, mono-, di- or tri-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylammonium, mono-, di- or tri-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkanolammonium salt, or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl ester thereof; or a radical of formula



R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more OH groups;

C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkoxy; amino; mono- or di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkylamino; M; a radical of formula (1b)

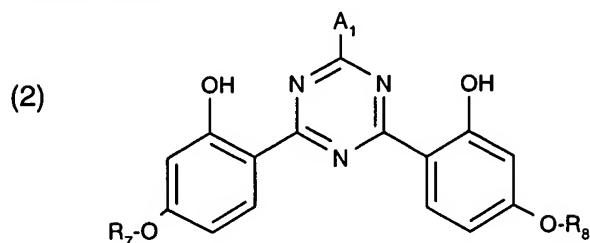


R', R'' and R''' are each independently of the others C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>alkyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by one or more OH groups;

R<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen; M; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or a radical of formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m2</sub>-O-T<sub>1</sub>;

M is a metal cation;  
 T<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl;  
 m is 0 or 1;  
 m<sub>2</sub> is from 1 to 4; and  
 m<sub>3</sub> is from 2 to 14.

35. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



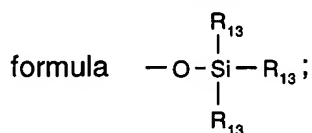
wherein

R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are each independently of the other C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkenyl; a radical of formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(-OH)-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-T<sub>1</sub>; or

R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are a radical of formula (2a) 
$$R_9 - \left[ \begin{array}{c} R_{10} \\ | \\ Si \\ | \\ R_{11} \end{array} - O - \begin{array}{c} R_{10} \\ | \\ Si \\ | \\ R_{11} \end{array} - R_{12} \right]_{p_1};$$

R<sub>9</sub> is a direct bond; a straight-chain or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkylene radical or a radical of formula -C<sub>m<sub>1</sub></sub>H<sub>2m<sub>1</sub></sub>-O-;

R<sub>10</sub>, R<sub>11</sub> and R<sub>12</sub> are each independently of the others C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy or a radical of

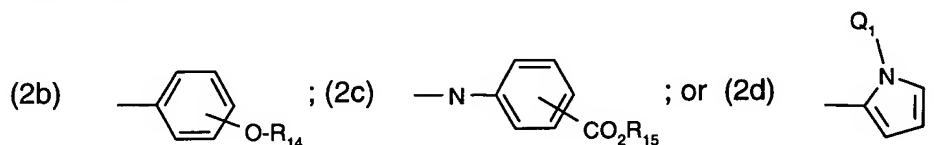


R<sub>13</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

m<sub>1</sub> is from 1 to 4;

p<sub>1</sub> is from 0 to 5;

A<sub>1</sub> is a radical of formula



R<sub>14</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>alkyl, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CHR<sub>16</sub>-O)<sub>n<sub>1</sub></sub>-R<sub>15</sub>; or a radical of formula -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(-OH)-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-T<sub>1</sub>;

R<sub>15</sub> is hydrogen; M; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; or a radical of formula -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m<sub>2</sub></sub>-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m<sub>3</sub></sub>-T<sub>1</sub>;

R<sub>16</sub> is hydrogen; or methyl;

T<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl;

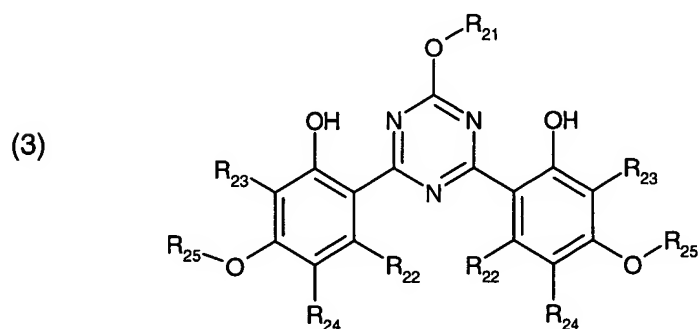
Q<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl;

M is a metal cation;

m<sub>2</sub> and m<sub>3</sub> are each independently of the other from 1 to 4; and

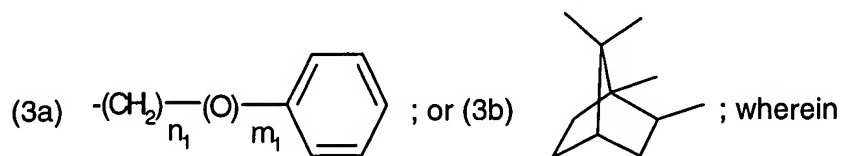
n<sub>1</sub> is from 1 to 16.

36. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



wherein

R<sub>21</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>alkyl; C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>alkenyl; C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl unsubstituted or mono- or poly-substituted by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; amino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>monoalkylamino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>dialkylamino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl; a radical of formula



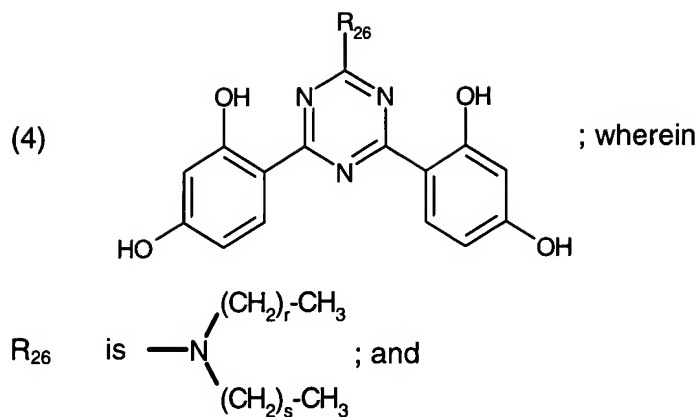
R<sub>22</sub>, R<sub>23</sub> and R<sub>24</sub> are each independently of the others hydrogen, -OH; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>30</sub>alkenyl,

R<sub>25</sub> is hydrogen; or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>alkyl;

m<sub>1</sub> is 0 or 1; and

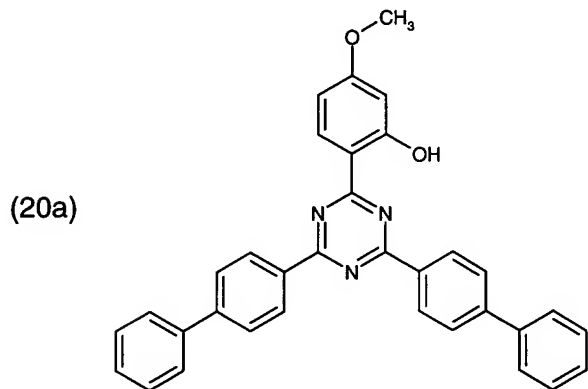
n<sub>1</sub> is from 1 to 5.

37. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula

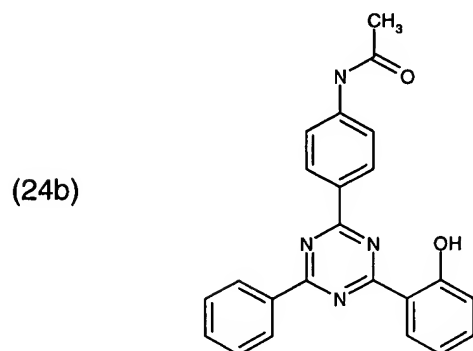
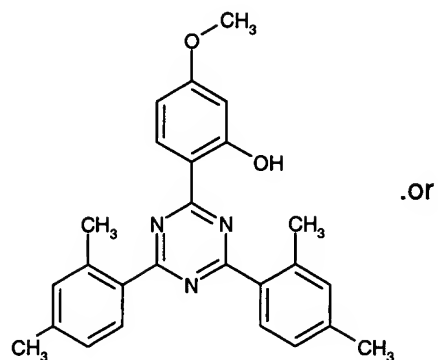


$r$  and  $s$  are each independently of the other from 0 to 20.

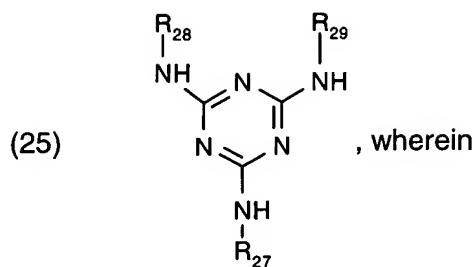
38. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



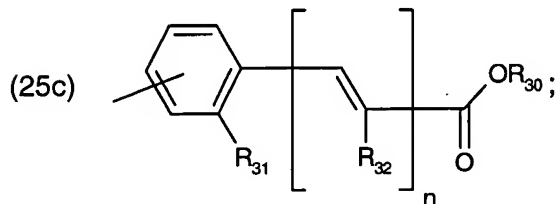
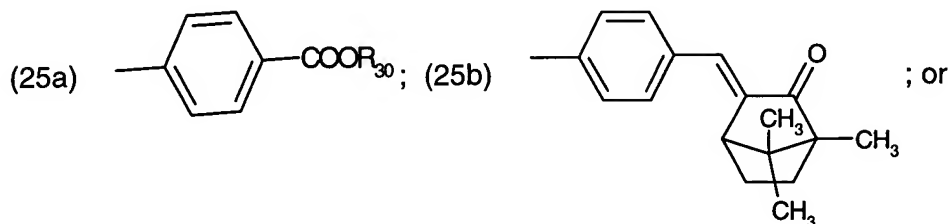
, (24a)



39. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from triazine derivatives of formula



$R_{27}$ ,  $R_{28}$  and  $R_{29}$  are each independently of the others a radical of formula



$R_{30}$  is hydrogen; an alkali metal; or an ammonium group  $-N(R_{33})_4$ ,

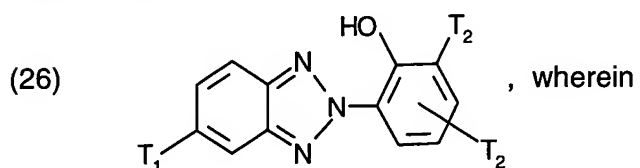
$R_{33}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl; or a polyoxyethylene radical that has from 1 to 10 ethylene oxide units and the terminal OH group is optionally etherified with a  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alcohol;

$R_{31}$  is hydrogen; -OH; or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy;

$R_{32}$  is hydrogen or  $-COOR_{30}$ ; and

$n$  is 0 or 1.

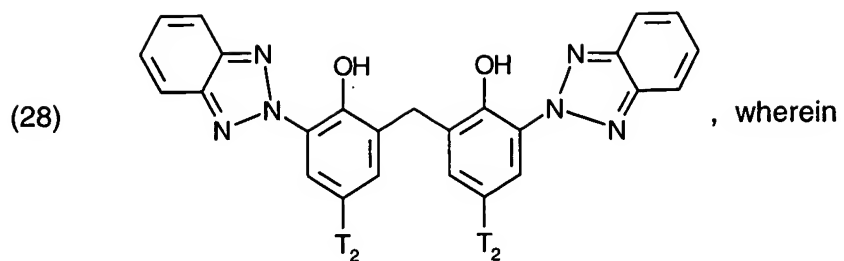
40. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from benzotriazole derivatives of formula



$T_1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl or hydrogen; and

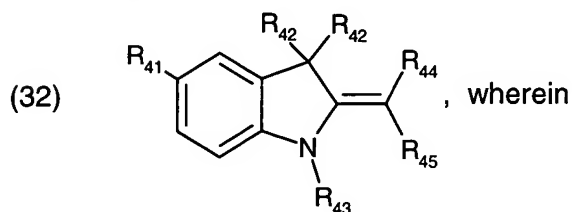
$T_2$  is  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl or phenyl-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl.

41. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from benzotriazole derivatives of formula



$T_2$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, isooctyl, or phenyl-substituted  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl.

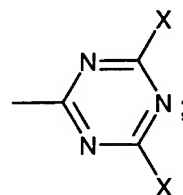
42. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the Fischer base aldehydes correspond to formula



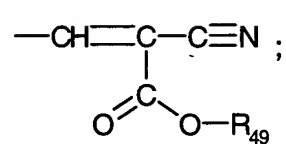
$R_{41}$  is hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy; or halogen;

$R_{42}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl;  $C_5$ - $C_7$ cycloalkyl; or  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ aryl;

$R_{43}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl or a radical of formula (32a)



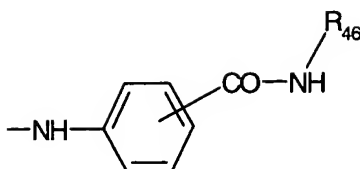
$R_{44}$  is hydrogen; or a radical of formula  $\text{—}\overset{\overset{R_{46}}{|}}{\text{C}}=\text{O}$  ;

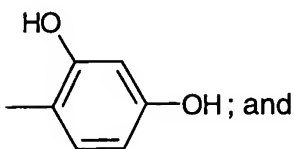
$R_{45}$  is  $\left[ \text{N} \begin{matrix} \text{R}_{47} \\ | \end{matrix} \right]_n \text{—}\overset{\overset{R_{48}}{|}}{\text{C}}=\text{O}$  ;  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy; or a radical of formula (32b)  ;

$R_{46}$  and  $R_{47}$  are each independently of the other hydrogen; or  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;

$R_{48}$  is hydrogen;  $C_1$ - $C_5$ alkyl;  $C_5$ - $C_7$ cycloalkyl; phenyl; phenyl- $C_1$ - $C_3$ alkyl;

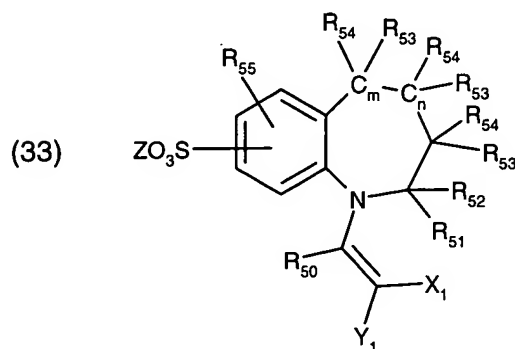
$R_{49}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;

X is halogen; a radical of formula (32c) ; or

(32d) ; and

n is 0 or 1.

43. (new) A method according to claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are chosen from compounds of formula



wherein

R<sub>50</sub>, R<sub>51</sub>, R<sub>52</sub>, R<sub>53</sub>, R<sub>54</sub> are each independently of the others hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl;

R<sub>55</sub> is hydrogen; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; hydroxyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy; COOR<sub>56</sub>; or CONR<sub>57</sub>R<sub>58</sub>;

R<sub>56</sub>, R<sub>57</sub> and R<sub>58</sub> are each independently of the others hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl;

X and Y are each independently of the other hydrogen, -CN; CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>59</sub>; CONR<sub>59</sub>R<sub>60</sub>; or COR<sub>59</sub>;

it being possible for the radicals X and Y additionally to be a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl radical, a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl radical or a heteroaryl radical having 5 or 6 ring atoms, it also being possible for X and Y or

R<sub>50</sub> together with one of the radicals X and Y to be the radical for completing a 5- to 7-membered ring which may contain up to 3 hetero atoms, it being possible for the ring atoms to be substituted by exocyclically double-bonded oxygen and/or by C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl and/or by C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl radicals and/or to contain C=C double bonds;

Z is hydrogen; ammonium; an alkali metal ion; or the cation of an organic nitrogen base used for neutralisation of the free acid group,

R<sub>59</sub> and R<sub>60</sub> are each independently of the other hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl or C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>cycloalkyl; and

n and m are each independently of the other 0 or 1.

44. **(new)** A process for the preparation of mixtures of the organic UV filters suitable for the method defined in claim 32, wherein the UV filters, which are in micronised form, are intimately mixed together.

45. **(new)** A process for the preparation of mixtures of the organic UV filters suitable for the method defined in claim 32, wherein the organic UV filters are micronised in the form of mixtures of at least two single substances.

46. **(new)** A process for the preparation of mixtures of the organic UV filters suitable for the method defined in claim 32, wherein at least two single substances are melted together, the melt is cooled and the resulting composite is then subjected to a micronisation process.

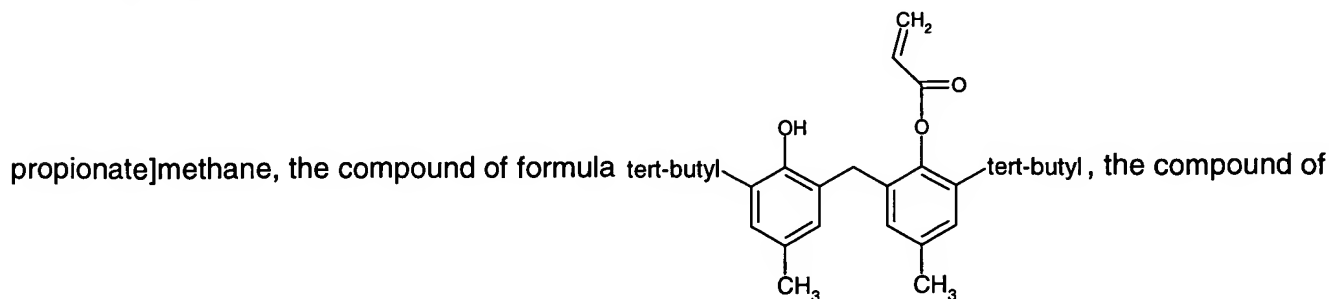
47. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together an organic UV filter as defined claim 32.

48. **(new)** A composite according to claim 47, wherein an inorganic pigment is additionally incorporated into the mixture.

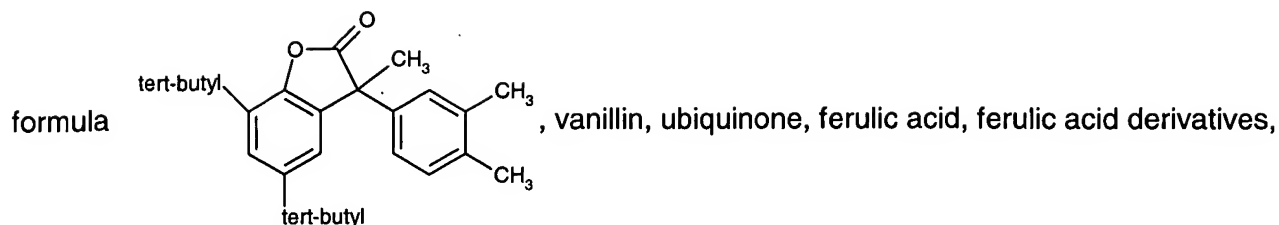
49. **(new)** A composite according to claim 48, wherein the inorganic pigments are selected from  $\text{TiO}_2$ , ZnO, iron oxides, mica and titanium or zinc salts of organic acids.

50. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together at least two of the organic UV filters defined in claim 32 and at least one antioxidant.

51. **(new)** A composite according to claim 50, wherein the antioxidant is selected from tocopherols, ellagic acid, propyl gallate, butylated hydroxytoluene, butylated hydroxyanisole, 2,4,6-tris(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl)mesitylene, tetrakis[methylene-3-(3',5'-di-tert-butyl-4'-hydroxyphenyl)-







rutinic acid, rutinic acid derivatives; urocanic acid, urocanic acid derivatives; and propolis.

52. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32 and at least one antioxidant, and one or more inorganic pigments.

53. **(new)** A method according to claim 32, wherein a cationic or anionic compound is incorporated into the mixture.

54. **(new)** A composite, obtained by melting together an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32 and at least one cationic or anionic compound.

55. **(new)** A method according to claim 32, wherein a pharmaceutical or cosmetic active ingredient is additionally incorporated into the mixture.

56. **(new)** A cosmetic formulation, comprising an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32, optionally one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of antioxidants, inorganic pigments and cationic or anionic compounds, and also a cosmetically acceptable carrier or adjuvant.

57. **(new)** A cosmetic formulation according to claim 56, which additionally comprises an oil-soluble, non-micronised UV filter.

58. **(new)** A pharmaceutical formulation, comprising an organic UV filter as defined in claim 32, optionally one or more compounds selected from antioxidants, inorganic pigments and cationic or anionic compounds, and also a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or adjuvant.--